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# **INTRODUCTION**

# **HART PAPERS**

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# Hart Papers D3077)

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## Summary

The Hart papers consist of 6,500 documents, volumes and glass-plate negatives. The Hart family of Ballynagard, Londonderry, have lived on the Londonderry/Donegal border since the late sixteenth century, and the oldest original document in the archive is dated 1607. However, the great bulk of the documentation – apart from the estate material – relates to comparatively recent members of the family: to General George Vaughan Hart of Kilderry, near Muff, Co. Donegal (d.1832), and to his fourth son but ultimate successor, another George Vaughan Hart (who inherited all the family property in 1850, and died in 1895).



## **Structure of the Archive**

The first section of the archive, as arranged by PRONI, comprises the commissions, patents of appointment, degrees, certificates, etc, of members of the Hart (and Ellerker) family, including: two copies of the grant of Culmore, near Londonderry, to Capt. Henry Hart, 1607, and the original of his 'acquittal [signed by Lord Deputy Chichester and most of the Irish Privy Council] ... for the loss of that fort castle by the treachery of Sir Cahir O'Doherty', 1608; decrees of Lord Deputy Wandesforde and the Irish Privy Council dismissing the claim to the lands of 'Dirrygeeale and Errarymore' (Derrinel and Erreroweymore, barony of Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal) advanced by Donogh McSwiney against Eustace Hart, 1641; patent appointing Henry Hart a Deputy Governor of Co. Donegal, 1669; formal documents about the institution of Rev. Edward Hart as Rector of Desertegny, 1764-1765; Trinity B.A. of John Hart of Ballynagard, 1772; all the military commissions of General George Vaughan Hart of Kilderry up to the rank of general, 1775-1795, including his commissions as capt.-lieutenant in the 55th Regiment, 1779, as major in Colonel Robert Abercromby's Regiment of Foot, 1787, and as lieutenant-colonel in the 75th Highland Regiment, 1795; East India Company's Army commissions of Major-General Edward Ellerker [General Hart's uncle by marriage], 1789-1796; and miscellaneous printed matter, 1841-1882, mostly testimonials of clergymen and medical men.

Documents of title include: title-deeds to Ballynagard, in the liberties of Londonderry, 1613-1856, held by the Hart family under the Irish Society; and title-deeds, in the form of leases (1670-1865) from the descendants of Sir Arthur Chichester and the head landlords of the whole barony of Inishowen, successive Earls and Marquesses of Donegall, to members of the Hart family, of the lands of Ardmore, Ardmalin, Craig and Muff, Co. Donegal, with information about renewal fines, etc.

There are also copies and originals of leases, deeds, agreements, wills, letters, etc, 1703-1860, relating to the Co. Donegal property of George Vaughan of Bunrana (d.1763), including the Doe Castle and Porthall estates. Vaughan's estates (apart from those which went to endow The Vaughan Charity) were divided among Vaughan's co-heirs, Gustavus Brooke, Henry Vaughan Brooke and Henry Hart, by an act of parliament of 1776, and subsequently sold and swapped among the co-heirs, the Doe Castle estate, for example, being acquired from the other co-heirs or their descendants by Colonel, later General, George Vaughan Hart in 1797. The lands comprising the Doe Castle estate were: Doe, Castledoe, South and North Maherabled, East, West and South Killoghcarrow, Ruskey, Derryfad, Umphryfad, Upper and Lower Cashell, Upper and Lower Scarvey, Drimcason, Drumnakelly and Kilhill. Also included in the section are three items of correspondence of George Vaughan of Bunrana about troublesome tenants of Vaughan's called the [?Carolans], 1753-1754; a copy of a letter from a member of the Hart family to his brother about the family's relations with Lord Donegall, 1763; 'John Buchanan's account of cattle bought and sold ...' from the Buchanan home farm, 1766 onwards; a copy of a statement of title, 1618-1840; etc, etc.

Later title deeds, leases and related material include: pedigrees, and letters concerning the history and genealogy, of the Hart family, 1725-1928 and 1987; wills and testamentary papers of the Hart family, 1736-1954, including counsel's opinions and other papers concerning the will of Major Henry Hart of Ballynagard and Kilderry, Governor of Rochester (d.1790); expired leases granted by members of the Hart family, 1757-1871; bonds and judgements relating to members of the Hart family (and in the main documenting their debts), 1770-1851; mortgages, marriage settlements, deeds etc, relating to the estates of the Hart family, 1772-1879; and an original bundle, 1790-1835, of title deeds to Clonleigh, including Porthall, Co. Donegal, let to General G.V. Hart by the Bishop of Derry and sold (for the residue of the lease) by the General's executors to Rev. William Knox in 1835.

Rentals, inventories and accounts include: miscellaneous inventories of furniture, goods, trees, deeds, etc, 1758, 1780, and 1831-1862, all relating to the Hart family, including: an inventory of Colonel [George] Hart [deceased]'s goods, for Major [Henry] Hart', 1758; 'An account of plate then in Lynsfort, April 28th 1780' (Lynsfort, parish of Desertegny, was the house in which Rev. Edward Hart, who was rector of Desertegny, 1765-1793, lived before he inherited Kilderry from Major Henry Hart, his elder brother, in 1790); miscellaneous accounts, bills, receipts, financial calculations, etc, 1773, 1813, and 1825-1898, of members of the Hart family, including an account for work carried out on the offices at Kilderry, 1773; and rentals, post-1758-1955, of the estates of the Hart family in Cos Donegal and Londonderry. In post-1758, the rental of 'Major [Henry] Hart's lands of Ardmore, Craig, Muff and Ardmalin [barony of Inishowen], Ballyarent [north-west liberties of Londonderry], and Erreroweymore and Derrinel [barony of Kilmacrenan] was £484; in c.1880 the rental of George Vaughan Hart Junior's Kilderry estate was £1,889, his Ardmalin estate £700, his Glenswilly [Churchill] estate £334, and his Tier O'Neill estate £49, making a total of £2,972.

The correspondence, which is much the most important part of the Hart papers, relates mainly to the two successive G.V. Harts, General G.V. Hart and G.V. Hart Junior. The father and elder brother of the first G.V. Hart are also represented by some correspondence, 1775-1815, but most of it relates to General G.V. Hart, his career and business affairs. The principal exception is a bundle of letters and papers, 1803-c.1815, of the General's elder brother, John Hart of Ballynagard (d.1816), concerning his proceedings against Luke Fox, a Judge of the Common Pleas, who had slandered Hart, the 1st Marquess of Abercorn and others at the Co. Donegal assizes in the autumn of 1803, including a copy of a letter from Hart to Lord Abercorn on the subject, drafts and printed copies of Hart's petition to parliament complaining of Fox's conduct, House of Lords order papers, bills of cost in Hart's subsequent libel action against the printer of [Francis] Plowden's History of Ireland and slander action against Fox, in the Irish King's Bench (in which his attorney was his kinsman, William Searle Hart), etc, etc.



## General George Vaughan Hart's military career

The basic events of General George Vaughan Hart's military career, all of which are documented in his father's, his brother's and his own correspondence and accounts, are summarised as follows in The Royal Military Calendar for 1815 (see D3077/C/6) and, from 1781, in a note specially provided for PRONI by Mr R.G. Thorne, formerly of the History of Parliament Trust:



*Postcard of George Vaughan Hart's commission as captain signed by Sir William Howe*

'Lt-General George Vaughan Hart, M.P., Lt-Colonel, 75th Foot. [He was] appointed ensign 23rd August 1775 in the 46th Foot, and embarked with the regiment for North America; he was personally present at the attack of Sullivan's Island, Charlestown, South Carolina, as aide-de-camp to Major-General Vaughan; afterwards at the battles of Flat Bush and Brooklyn, Long Island, New York; as also at Fort Washington, and Lines on York Island, and Fort Lee, etc. He obtained a lieutenantancy the 7th June 1777, and was employed as an assistant

engineer with the advance and rear guards of the army, erecting and destroying bridges; was personally present at the battle of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; and in all the other actions which were fought by the army under the command of Sir William Howe at this period. He next embarked with the regiment for the West Indies; and on arriving at St Lucia was appointed aide-du-camp to General [James] Grant, Commander in Chief, and was present along with Brigadier-General [William] Medows, at the capture of that island. He was appointed captain-lieutenant, 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1779; captain, 10th December 1779 in the 55th ... .'

'As a captain in the 55th Regiment, Hart served under General William Medows in the West Indies, and again, as Medow's aide-du-camp, in the expedition to The Cape in 1781 led by Commodore Johnstone. During this unsuccessful enterprise, a skirmish with the French Admiral Suffren occurred at Prava Bay, on 16 April 1781. Meadows proceeded with three ships and some of the troops, from the Cape to Modras, where the British were hard-pressed by Hyder Ali, Sultan of Mysore. Hart, who accompanied him, arrived in India on 25 February 1782, and served in the expedition against Mysore which was halted by the subsequent armistice.



*General William Medows*

Hart was in England from 1783 to 1788, though he wished to accompany Lord Cornwallis to India in 1786. In 1787 he was promoted major in the 75th Regiment. His opportunity to return to India came when General Medows was appointed Commander-in-Chief and Governor of Bombay in 1788. Hart accompanied him as A.D.C., military secretary and Paymaster of the Malabar Coast – i.e. "Deputy

Paymaster-General of H.M. Forces at Bombay". In 1790 Medows was transferred to Madras (Fort St George), and Hart went with him in the same capacity; but there was delay in the ratification of his appointment as Deputy Paymaster in Madras, owing to his "disputes and correspondence with the Supreme Council" over whether he was "accountable to the Pay Office [in Whitehall] only" for the payment of the four regiments sent out in 1788, or also to the East India Company. Meanwhile, war had begun against Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore (Hyder Ali's son and heir), and Hart joined Medows in his expedition into Mysore of June 1790. Their headquarters in Mysore was at Coimetoor. Medow's campaign was at first successful, but Tippoo gained the initiative, and it ended in stalemate. Lord Cornwallis then took over the military command from Medows (12 December 1790). Hart served in the taking of Banglaore (21 March 1791) and in Cornwallis's advance towards Seringapatam, which he did not attempt to take owing to the lateness of the season. He defeated Tippoo in the field, and fell back on Bangalore.

Medow's demotion by Cornwallis had, as one of its consequences, the loss to Hart of the position of secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, which was taken over by George Harris. Hart at this time seems to have wanted to succeed to the Paymastership General of the Forces in India, then held by William Burke. However, on 27 April 1792 Cornwallis decided that Burke should pay the forces serving under Cornwallis, and that Hart (as Deputy Paymaster General to the troops under the Commander-in-Chief of Madras) should act only when the troops returned to the Madras district. It seems, nevertheless, that Burke retired in Hart's favour, as Hart served as Deputy Paymaster General in India from June 1792 until in February 1795 he was succeeded by Marcus Beresford. In the campaign of 1792 Hart had served in the sieges of Seringapatam, which Tippoo surrendered on 25 February. In the treaty that ensued Tippoo ceded half his territory. On 22 July 1792, Hart married at Calcutta, Charlotte Ellerker. He retired from India with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1792, but was resolved to return, in order to recover property there which had been seized and sold.

He sailed for India with his regiment on 3 January 1798. Now a full Colonel, he took part in the Battle of Mullavelly, the capture of Seringapatam, and the defeat of Tippoo. He anticipated that his share of the booty from this successful campaign of 1799 would be at least £4,000. Later in the year, after an unsuccessful bid to be appointed Deputy Paymaster to the Forces in Ceylon, he was placed in command of the newly captured province of Canara. His "third trip to the Eastern World" ended in disgrace: he had been Commissary of Grain to the Forces in the campaign against Tippoo, and was charged with selling the Mysore Army, in his private capacity, the rice he had procured for it in his official. A court-martial found him guilty of peculation, he was suspended by the Madras Government, and was dismissed by the Directors of the East India Company in 1801 (by which time he had returned home and was serving on the Irish staff). The Court of Directors refused to compensate him for what they regarded as a fraud, although the Board of Control urged them to the contrary. Not until 1814, when Lord Buckinghamshire was President of the Board of Control, did Hart find a friend to his claims: although Hart could not prove that the rice had been his own private purchase, Buckinghamshire high-handedly ordered him to be paid a sum equivalent to £10,000 in compensation. Hart considered even this inadequate, and refused it.

In spite of the financial cloud hanging over the close of his Indian career, Hart was described in December 1807 by a Derry neighbour, Sir George FitzGerald Hill, as "a very wealthy man" and "an East Indian, where he made money".'

Generals of former centuries - or any rate Ulster generals - seldom leave substantial archives behind them. Possibly this is because they were usually younger sons, of no fixed abode if they survived to retiring age, and occupationally liable to die overseas. General Hart, although a younger son, had a fixed abode (Kilderry, Muff, Co. Donegal, which he leased from his elder brother, John, in 1801). Moreover, he held successive commands in his native Ireland for the last twelve years of his military career: first as Brigadier-General in command of the North-Western District, 1803-1805, then as Major-General in command of the North-Western and Centre Districts, 1811-1814 (these districts all being sub-divisions of the Northern District), and finally as Lieutenant-General in command of the whole of the Northern District, 1814-1815. These accidents explain the survival of his military papers.



*Rev. Edward Chichester*

What is less explicable is the small quantity of papers covering the years after his retirement from the army, and in particular his long years of service (1812-1832) as M.P. for Co. Donegal. A partial exception is the part of his correspondence with his nephew the Rev. Edward Chichester, son of his sister, Maryanne, and Rector of Culdaff, Co. Donegal, which falls within the period 1812-1815. During those years, the Co. Donegal gentry and clergy, and Hart as their member and spokesman in parliament, were greatly exercised by the system of townland and parish fines imposed by the Board of Excise when illicit poteen stills were discovered and their operators were not brought to book.

Later, in 1818, Chichester published a pamphlet colourfully entitled *Oppressions and Cruelties of Irish Revenue Officers*, in which he claimed that, from the inception of the system of fining, Co. Donegal had been fined to the amount of £145,590, more than one-third of which had been imposed on six parishes in Inishowen, ... the poorest and most baron division of the county ..., in the desolation of which the Board of Excise appears to have spent the greater part of its force. ...'

General Hart's military papers have more than rarity value. Not only did he serve in the Indian campaigns of the 1790's against Tippoo, 'the Tiger of Mysore', but less dramatically and more significantly, he was a paymaster of troops in India at a time of significant adjustment in the relations between the Crown and the Company in this sphere. Indeed, his actions, and the footing on which he was with Henry Dundas, President of the Board of Control, may have had some slight bearing on the adjustment. His subsequent military papers, as a general on the staff in Ireland, 1803-1815, are largely official and even formal in character. They include, for example, an incomplete series of monthly security reports to Hart, March 1812-March 1814, from the commanding officers of the areas comprising the Western and Centre Districts of the Northern District, usually with a copy of Hart's summary of this information, the original of which was sent by him to Dublin Castle on the 1st of the following month. From these reports, it appears that the areas comprising the Western District of the Northern District were Cos Galway, Mayo, Leitrim and

Roscommon, and the areas comprising the Centre District of the Northern District were Cos Westmeath (where Hart himself was based, at Athlone), Longford and King's Co. (part of Co. Roscommon may also have been in the Centre District). The reports on the Centre District are much less full than those on the Western, presumably because the Western was more accessible to an invader. All these reports, partly by virtue of their formality, throw significant light on the military organisation and administration of Ireland. They also - though in this respect they are far from being alone - underline the seriousness attached to threats of invasion and insurrection during the Napoleonic Wars.

It was General Hart's military prize money, together with a substantial cash legacy from his uncle, Major Henry Hart, Governor of Rochester (d.1790), which enabled him to establish himself as a Co. Donegal landed gentleman long before he inherited the family property there and in Co. Londonderry from his elder brother, John, in 1816. In 1797, as has been seen, the General had engrossed the whole of the Doe Castle estate. In 1801 he leased Kilderry, which the Harts held by lease under the Earls/Marquesses of Donegall, from John Hart, and took up residence there. In 1816, when John Hart died childless, he inherited from him the head lease of Kilderry and the rest of the family property in the baronies of Inishowen and Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal, and the north-west liberties of Londonderry, which had passed to John from their uncle, Major Henry Hart, and their father, Rev. Edward Hart (d.1793). This included the house and demesne of Ballynagard, in the north-west liberties of Londonderry but also near Muff, held by lease under the Irish Society. By the mid-19th century, after many complication and lawsuits, several premature deaths, and some sale of land to clear off debt, the combined estates of John Hart and General Hart had come to rest with the General's fourth son, George Vaughan Hart Junior.



## **George Vaughan Hart Junior (1805-1895)**

Although a much less significant figure than his father and namesake, George Vaughan Hart Junior (1805-1895) has left behind a disproportionately large volume of papers. These are of interest because they reflect, not only the familiar functions of mid-19th-century landlordism, but the activities of his brothers and himself in the services and in the Indian Civil Service. Indeed, it is a characteristic of the Harts, and therefore of their papers, that they were never large enough landlords for the head of the family to be spared the necessity of pursuing a profession - usually the profession of arms. Younger sons, of course, were almost never spared that necessity, and usually had to work overseas because of the limited scope for 'gentlemanly' employment within the Irish economy.

The letters, 1833-1893, to G.V. Hart Junior from his younger brother, William, illustrate the financial relationship within a 19th-century gentry family. They cover a period of over sixty years and describe William's varied career as an Indian Civil Servant, oyster farmer, stock market investor and financial advisor to his brother. These letters, and other papers of G.V. Hart Junior and of his son, William Edward (1844-1919), contain some interesting commentaries upon the Irish Land Question of the late 19th century (Gladstone's role, Parnellite agitation, outrages, tenant hardship during bad seasons, etc).

The earliest letters, of 1833-1835, are written mainly from the East India Company's Civil Service college at Haileybury, Hertford. These letters refer to William's education at Haileybury, and are interesting largely because of the detailed accounts he was required to give of his expenditure at college. In general, family finances are a constant theme. Some of the letters are addressed from Doe Castle, and in these William concentrates upon matters relating to the running of the family estates.

The letters of 1835-1863, written during the period of William's service in India, are almost equally divided between letters written from India and letters written from addresses in England and Ireland whilst William was on leave. There are some recurrent themes running through these letters, including his Indian career, personal finances, Hart family finances, affairs of friends and relations, the education of his children, mundane health matters, etc. William was not happy serving in India and longed to return home, but he was forced to continue his Indian service due to financial necessity, and his final letter from India (dated 13 November 1863) underlines the fact that he needed his substantial Indian government pension to supplement the savings he had made for his retirement. His letters are an interesting reflection of the Indian lifestyle – in fact, his alienation from India enhances their objectivity of view. He served in the Bombay administration and his letters contain insights into the workings of Indian regional government. There are also a number of letters dating from 1857 which refer to the great Sepoy mutiny of that year. In one of these letters (dated 17 September 1857) he describes how a reward has been offered for his head in a seditious proclamation of the mutineers. Bombay was generally quiet during the mutiny, and the letters illustrate Bombay attitudes towards the more troubled north-east of India. (William had good sources of information during this crisis, as his son was married to a sister of Lord Lawrence and Sir Henry

Lawrence – respectively Commissioners for the Punjab and Oudh - and he himself was married to a sister of Sir Bartle Frere, Commissioner for Sind.) This section also contains some letters relating to the death at Poona of the Harts' brother, Henry (and the settlement of his affairs) in 1850 [see also D3077/F/13 and D3077/H/3]. Henry Hart was serving in India in the East India Company's army at the time of his death and was buried at Belgaum, in the presidency of Bombay, on 15 July 1850.

The later letters, of 1864-1893, were written during the years of William's retirement, which he spent mainly in the Bristol area (1864-1868), in Co. Londonderry/Co. Donegal (1868-1872), and in or near Bath or on the Continent, 1872-1893. The letters of 1868-1872 refer mainly to personal and family matters and finances, but there is also a good deal of discussion of the affairs of the Lough Swilly Oyster Company Hart established at Fahan, Co. Donegal. Some of these letters are about the difficulties encountered by the oyster farmer - the back-breaking work, the fickle destructiveness of wind and tide, etc. By 1872 Hart (or his English backers?) had had enough of the venture, and by September 1872 he had decided to sell the company and return to England.

Thereafter, his letters refer mainly to family and personal matters and finances, including Hart's plans for building a house at Lansdowne, Bath. This house, 'Westwood', caused him much heartache during its construction and later, because he had continual problems with the builder and other contractors (the plumber forgot to fit ball-cocks). William's letters during this period also contain many comments upon the contemporary Irish situation, including interesting remarks on the murder of the 3rd Earl of Leitrim near Milford, Co. Donegal, in 1878 and some bitter reflections on the role played by Gladstone in Irish affairs. Many of his letters reflect the growing number of ailments which afflict him. These complaints may have been simply symptoms of advancing age, but William seems to have always had a morbid flirtation with sickness and ill-health (evidenced in his letters during the 1840s when on duty in India). Letters dating from the early 1880s which contain references to Irish affairs often discuss Land League activities in Co. Donegal.

The rest of G.V. Hart Junior's correspondence, and that of his older brothers, Capt. John Hart of Doe Castle and Capt. Henry Hart of the E.I.C. Army, relates mainly to estate and business affairs. These include the extravagance of Capt. John Hart, which leads to the seizure by the bailiffs of all the plate in Doe Castle in 1836, following his lavish entertainment there of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Mulgrave. There are also a printed poll, letters, and papers, relating to John Hart's unsuccessful candidature for Derry City in 1830; correspondence between John Hart and the Duke of Richmond and Sir James Graham concerning promotion in the navy for G.V. Hart Junior, 1834-1835, and letters to, and papers of, the second Hart brother, Capt. Henry Hart, 1834-1849, who was serving at Bombay in the late 1830s, and died at Poona in 1850.



## **Colonel John George Vaughan Hart (1879-1946)**

The last member of the Hart family to be extensively represented in the archive is G.V. Hart Junior's grandson, Colonel John George Vaughan Hart (1879-1946). He succeeded his father, William Edward Hart, a pacifist, a naturalist and an eccentric, in the remaining family property in 1919. Some miscellaneous letters and papers of his survive for the period 1881-1943, a few of them relating to Upper Gambia and to the determination of the frontier between Liberia and Sierra Leone (1912). His West African service is more fully documented in a series of glass plate negatives taken and developed by him, c.1900-1905. J.G.V. Hart had joined the West India Regiment in 1899, served with the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force in 1905, and became Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 4th (Service) Battalion of the British West Indies Regiment, 1916-1919. The photographs are mainly of scenes in Sierra Leone, St Helena and Madeira, and include some of captured Boers marching through Jamestown, St Helena, during the period when Hart was commanding officer on the island and it was being used as a prisoner-of-war camp.

Finally J.G.V. Hart has left 70 volumes of carbon copies of his out-letters, 1919-1944. The majority of these relate to estate business and investments, but all the volumes, including those described as 'business' (D3077/J/66-9), include personal letters to family and friends. These letters show how he embarked on a programme of repair and improvement to the Kilderry and Ballynagard properties, both of which had been greatly neglected by his father, and corresponded with various farming experts. Many of the letters relate also to Muff Church and School, and to parish affairs. Family letters include long discussions about family history and heraldry. There are a few letters in the earlier volumes to members and former members of the 4th Battalion of the British West Indies Regiment. Finally, there is an amusing series of solutions by Hart and his wife to social problems outlined in a series called 'Daily Difficulties' in the magazine *The Lady*, which deal with fine points of etiquette.

The earlier letter books are particularly interesting because they present a detailed picture of the life of a Protestant landowner in Co. Donegal after Partition in 1922. Hart comments on registration of arms, the activity of 'irregulars', raids on Protestant houses, the looting of his car, and his involvement with the Boundary Commission in 1924-1925 - all factors which led him to move himself and his family from Kilderry to Ballynagard in 1928. In the intervening period, Kilderry was farmed via a land steward, who lived with his family in the kitchen wing of the house. Another part of the house, principally the drawing room, accommodated the local Church of Ireland school in Muff (originally built by the Hart family), which had been accidentally burned down c.1928. The extensive library built up by General G.V. Hart remained in the house, along with other important mementoes, all of which suffered from damage and decay during this period. The main business enterprise at Kilderry had been the planting of Scotch Firs, which Messrs Harland & Wolff of Belfast had contracted to buy from J.G.V. Hart on very advantageous terms. During the Second World War, the German Embassy in Dublin complained to the Irish Free State authorities that selling timber to Harland & Wolff was a violation of Southern Ireland's neutrality, and the contract was cancelled. Disgusted at this decision, and refusing to consider alternative, local outlets for his timber, J.G.V. Hart sold Kilderry in 1944 for much less than it – and especially its timber – were worth. ▲